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VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,066.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1907.—12 PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

TO SUMMER WANDERERS.

Have the Courier-Journal forwarded to your mail address while on your vacation. Call at the office and leave your order, or telephone Circulation Department—Home or Main 276. If your subscription is a paid-up one, please state so.

The Weather.

Forecast for Saturday and Sunday: Kentucky—Fair Saturday and Sunday. Indiana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, except showers Saturday in northeast portion, cooler Saturday in north portion; light to fresh winds becoming northwest. Tennessee—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

THE LATEST.

John D. Rockefeller and other head men in the Standard Oil Company will appear in court in Chicago to answer questions by Judge Landis, who wants to secure certain information before assessing the fine of \$20,000,000 which has been fixed by a jury. Special arrangements have been made to protect Rockefeller while he is in Chicago and he will have a detail of detectives and secret service men about him.

Suit has been filed in the Circuit Court at Flemingsburg to set aside mortgages made by Robert Marshall prior to his death, it being alleged that he was then insolvent. About \$100,000 is involved in the litigation by which other creditors hope to realize more on their claims. Marshall was thought wealthy until after his demise.

Dispatches from India report that the dissatisfaction among the natives is rapidly increasing. According to a correspondent who has made several tours in Bengal, revolt is being preached in many provinces and the natives are being trained to fight.

It was shown at their trial in the police court that the two Kentucky soldiers arrested for participation in the riot at the Jamestown Exposition had acted merely in the defensive and they were released with fines of only one dollar each.

Lying in bed beside his wife, W. H. Counts, former member of the Legislature and County School Superintendent, shot himself in the right temple at his home at Olive Hill, killing himself. Bad health is given as the cause.

Policeman Edward Conrad was probably fatally injured in a race riot which occurred in upper New York. Attempts were made to kill other policemen. Scores of negroes were severely clubbed and five arrests were made.

W. B. Moody, of the Henry county bar, has been appointed by Governor Beckham and commissioned to preside in the trial of Judge James Hargis and others charged with complicity in the assassination of Dr. B. D. Cox.

"American Boy" day was a unique attraction at the Jamestown Exposition with elaborate exercises at the auditorium, consisting of orations, declamations and music by boy talent gathered from all parts of the country.

Officers are searching for an unknown negro who attempted to assault a woman eighty-eight years old in Christian county. The negro beat the woman and then attempted to smother her in the bed clothes.

Andre L'Anclen, a student in the medical college at Rochefort, France, has given a demonstration of a new substance called "molybdoth," possessing properties of brooms of radium.

The beginning of the end of the Haywood trial seems to be in sight, as counsel for the defense have announced they have but three or four more witnesses to examine.

The New York Central Railroad was fined \$15,000 by Judge Hazel in the federal court at Rochester, N. Y., for failure to file rates on a shipment of oil for the Standard Oil Company.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Amerika, which sailed from Southampton for New York, had among her passengers Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the American Ambassador.

Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States Court for the Northern District of Florida, died at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon.

"The Order of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence" was temporarily organized at the Jamestown Exposition by the election of officers.

A former resident of Pike county, Kentucky, has been arrested at Pawnee City, Neb., where he now lives, charged with the murder of his wife.

Rear Admiral Brownson will be placed on the retired list Monday on account of having reached the statutory age of sixty-two years.

The shipping station of the fine freight depot of the Western Railway of Alabama was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is \$150,000.

Killed Crossing Creek.

Olive Hill, Ky., July 5.—[Special.]—John Maggard accidentally shot and killed himself while crossing a creek near Resort, this county.

ALL HEADED FOR CHICAGO

To Answer Questions Asked By Judge Landis.

Oil Trust's Head Men Dug Out of Hiding Places.

Fine Held Over Them Brings All But Two.

HEARING IN COURT TO-DAY.

Chicago, July 5.—Accompanied by his brother, William Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, will appear before Judge Landis in the United States District Court to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m. Henry H. Rogers, vice president of the company, may also be in court.

The addition of William Rockefeller and the possible addition of Mr. Rogers to the list of representatives of the Standard Oil Company who will be questioned regarding the supposed secrets of the corporation, became known to District Attorney Sims to-night. A telegram announcing that William Rockefeller was on his way to Chicago and that E. H. Rogers had returned from Europe and had been notified that he was wanted in Judge Landis' court, was received from United States Marshal Wm. Henkel, of New York. It was then reported that Mr. Rogers had started for Chicago.

All Headed For Chicago.

The telegram received by Mr. Sims follows: "Have just been informed by Mr. Elliott, one of the Standard Oil attorneys, that William Rockefeller will be in Chicago July 6 without a subpoena. He is now en route. Have also learned that H. H. Rogers just arrived on steamer Baltic and will start West at once. Rogers did not go to his Broadway office and there is some doubt about his being in Chicago to-morrow morning.

If both men reach Chicago in time to appear in court all but two of the witnesses for whom the subpoenas were issued will be present. The two exceptions among sixteen sought are H. R. Payne, vice president of the Union Tank Line Company, and W. M. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey. Payne, according to Marshal Henkel, of New York, is at the bedside of a sick son, but the New York marshal says that he was unable to learn just where Tilford is in Europe.

Big Names On List.

Aside from William Rockefeller and possibly Rogers, the following are the witnesses who will probably be in court or render themselves liable to charges of contempt:

John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company.

John D. Archibald, vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

G. H. Pratt, secretary of the same company.

William P. Howe, assistant treasurer.

F. C. Barstow, assistant treasurer.

Charles T. White, assistant secretary.

J. A. Moffatt, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

W. P. Cowan, vice president of the Indiana company.

G. W. Stahl, secretary and treasurer of the Indiana company.

H. H. Felton, president of the Union Tank Line Company.

W. M. Hutchinson, secretary and treasurer of the tank line company.

Fred A. Wann, former general freight agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad.

Big Fine Held Up.

From these witnesses Judge Landis hopes to obtain information that will guide him in fixing the fines which it is supposed he will impose upon the Indiana corporation, recently found guilty of accepting concessions from the Chicago and Alton railway on shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

This is what the court wants to know before he decides whether to impose a maximum fine of \$20,000,000 against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

What corporation owns the stock of the defendant company?

What capital has this holding company?

What were the earnings of the holding company in 1903 and 1904 and 1905?

Who Owns Tank Lines.

Who owns the Union Tank Line Company?

What payment did the Chicago and Alton railway make for the use of the cars of the Union Tank Line Company during the period covered by the indictments on which the oil company was tried and convicted?

How many cars of oil were shipped

over all lines from Whiting to St. Louis and East St. Louis?

Why was a rate of ten cents inserted in some of the Chicago and Alton railway's waybills during the time covered by the indictment?

The Standard Oil Company will be represented by Attorneys John S. Miller, Alfred D. Eddy and Moritz Rosenthal.

Detectives Guard John D.

Mr. Rockefeller will be the guest of his son-in-law, Harold P. McCormick, at Bellevue Place and Lake Shore drive. He will be under the protection of the United States and secret service officials who will see to it that he is not molested or annoyed while under the jurisdiction of Judge Landis' court.

While Mr. Rockefeller is on his way to Chicago, while he is here, and while he is returning to his home, he may not be molested or approached by process servers from State courts where his presence as a witness may be desired.

This is a rule which obtains even with the humblest and poorest witnesses summoned by the United States courts. Just as it protects the poorest, it will protect Mr. Rockefeller. Doubtless, too, Mr. Rockefeller will be guarded by Federal secret service men at his temporary home in Chicago.

ARE IN CHICAGO.

Two Rockefeller's Will Be Ready To Answer Judge Landis' Questions.

Chicago, July 5.—John D. Rockefeller and his brother, William, a director of the Standard Oil Company, are in Chicago to-night, ready to appear to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the United States District Court before Judge M. K. Landis and be questioned regarding the finances of the corporation.

The two Rockefeller's reached Chicago at 4 o'clock this afternoon over the Michigan Central railroad. Their arrival in the city was known only to their attorneys and a few relatives. An automobile was in waiting and no time was lost in getting away from the depot. The oil magnates were driven to the offices of Alfred D. Eddy, one of the Standard Oil attorneys. Waiting with Mr. Eddy were the other attorneys who will represent the company in court to-morrow—John S. Miller and Moritz Rosenthal.

The men remained in conference with the attorneys over two hours, then entered the automobile and went to the home of Harold P. McCormick, a son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller.

Special Judge Named To Try Jim Hargis

W. B. MOODY COMMISSIONED BY THE GOVERNOR.

WELL-KNOWN ATTORNEY OF HENRY COUNTY BAR.

TRIAL AT SANDY HOOK JULY 9.

Frankfort, Ky., July 5.—[Special.]—Gov. Beckham this afternoon appointed and commissioned W. B. Moody, of Henry county, special judge of the Elliott Circuit Court to preside in the trial of the cases of James Hargis and others, charged with the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox. The cases have been set by Special Judge Daugherty, of Bath county, for trial at a special term to begin Tuesday, July 9, next. Judge Moody will convene the Elliott court at Sandy Hook on that day.

The appointment of Judge Moody to preside in these cases is upon recommendation of counsel for Common wealth in the prosecution of them. Upon the declaration of Judge Matt Rodwine that he would not preside in the cases, the attorneys for the prosecution conferred and recommended to the Governor that he request either Judge Moody, Judge J. S. Botts, of Owen county, or Judge M. C. Sautley, of Lincoln county, to accept a commission to sit in the cases. Judge Moody, whom the Governor named, is a well-known lawyer of this section of the State.

May Have To Put Off Case.

Lexington, Ky., July 5.—[Special.]—Beverly Jouett, of Winchester, one of the attorneys for the prosecution in the case against James Hargis for the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox, which is set for trial at Sandy Hook July 9, said over the telephone to-night that the trial may have to be postponed on account of the late naming of a special judge. He said W. B. Moody, the Governor's appointee, was perfectly satisfactory to the prosecution.

AGED WOMAN BEATEN BY UNKNOWN NEGRO

ASSAILANT TRIES TO SMOTHER MRS. MARY LLOYD IN BED CLOTHES.

Hopkinsville, Ky., July 5.—[Special.]—Officers are in south Christian county to-night searching for the assailant of Mrs. Mary Lloyd, eighty-eight years old, who was brutally mistreated at her home near Casey by an unknown negro.

The aged woman has been living by herself in a cottage. She was awakened by a noise in her room and discovered a man near her bed. She screamed and he beat her on the head and attempted to smother her in bedclothes, threatening to return and murder her if she told what had occurred. He left the house, but returned on two other occasions and threatened Mrs. Lloyd's life. She communicated with friends in Casey, who took her to her home. On his first visit to the house the negro left his hat, which is said to have been identified.

The sanitary condition of the camp is much improved, and there is no complaint at this time. The First Kentucky will depart for Louisville Monday night.

The regiment is delighted with the

MISSING TELLER UNDER ARREST

Woman Leads Police To His Hiding Place.

Runyan Stayed In Her Rooms Since He Flew.

Over Fifty Thousand Dollars of the Money Recovered.

MRS. CARTER ALSO ARRESTED.

New York, July 5.—Chester B. Runyan, the defaulting teller of the Windsor Trust Company, was arrested in New York to-day, and \$54,410 of the money stolen from the bank was recovered.

Runyan was found in the apartment of Mrs. Laura Carter, 619 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, where he had been since he walked out of the bank on Saturday with all the money in the teller's vault packed in his suitcase. Mrs. Carter reported to the police this afternoon that Runyan was in her flat. Five detectives at once accompanied Mrs. Carter to the house.

Revolver In Hand.

As the detectives entered Runyan was standing before a chiffonier. He turned on the officers with a revolver in his hand, but when the detectives rushed at him he dropped the revolver and submitted to being handcuffed, saying: "The jig is up."

When asked where the money was he said that part of it was in the suitcase and the rest in a drawer of the chiffonier. Mrs. Carter and her negro maid, Mary Duncan, were also arrested.

At the station Runyan said that he had been in the flat since Saturday, laughing at the efforts of the police to locate him. He said he had shaved off his mustache and was letting his beard grow as a disguise.

When questioned about the whereabouts of the balance of the money missing from the bank—the sum lost was said to be more than \$36,000—he stated that he had been speculating and had lost heavily and intimated that Mrs. Carter might know something about any money that was missing. Mrs. Carter indignantly denied that she had any of the money and told Runyan that she had betrayed him to the police because he had not given her money as he had promised.

Got Some of It.

Runyan stated that he had given Mrs. Carter \$15,000, but this she denied. He said he gave her \$5,000 Monday and \$10,000 this morning. Mrs. Carter said that she gave her \$5,000 Monday but that she withdrew it from the bank this morning and returned to him. It also developed that Runyan gave Mrs. Carter a heavy gold bracelet and a diamond ring Saturday evening. These were valued at \$1,000. The bracelet is now in the possession of the police.

Mrs. Carter was closely questioned as to her acquaintance with Runyan. She said that she first met him on the street. Finally, she said, he agreed to furnish a flat for her and give her \$50 a week. The flat was secured and she moved in two weeks ago. After that, she said, she saw little of Runyan until Saturday.

KENTUCKY SOLDIERS NOT IN THE RIOT

TWO ARRESTED MERELY RESISTED ATTACK.

SMALL FINES ASSESSED IN POLICE COURT.

BRASHEAR SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Jamestown Exposition, Va., July 5.—Joe Brashear and C. C. Hastings, the two Kentucky boys who were charged with being implicated in a "rough house" on the War Path at the Exposition on the eve of the Fourth of July, were fined \$1 and costs in the Police Court here this morning.

Col. W. B. Haldeman, of the First Kentucky Regiment, represented the boys in making a statement before Judge Bakus. He said that a crowd of regular army men, sailors, first Virginians and South Carolinians tried to "rush" the boys on the War Path, and that several of the Kentucky infantrymen who mingled with the crowd resisted the attack of the Exposition guards. He called attention to the fact that Brashear had suffered a scalp wound, and that both boys had been imprisoned. Brashear's wound was not of a dangerous nature. Col. Haldeman paid the fines assessed against the soldiers and then sent them to be confined for the rest of the trip, but it is probable that they will be released with a severe lecture. Col. Haldeman has taken sufficient precautions to prevent any more disorder, and it is believed that there will be no more trouble.

The sanitary condition of the camp is much improved, and there is no complaint at this time. The First Kentucky will depart for Louisville Monday night.

The regiment is delighted with the

showing made in the sham battle on the Fourth, when the West Virginia "foe" was outfitted and defeated before twenty thousand spectators. Under the direction of Col. Haldeman the enemy was lured into a trap, where there was a terrific fire from the front and from the right flank. The members of the regiment are enthusiastic and healthy.

TO STAMP OUT ITALIAN LAWLESSNESS.

New Orleans, July 5.—With the purpose of thoroughly stamping out Italian lawlessness in New Orleans a series of trials was to-day announced for the two Italian women and four men, who will in a few days be tried for the murder of the Lamana boy. Those who are freed by the St. Charles court on this charge will be brought to New Orleans to stand trial on charges of kidnapping and blackmailing.

CHAIRMAN DEPOSED BY COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Russellville, Ky., July 5.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Committee of Logan county met here to-day upon the call of a majority of the members, after the chairman had refused to call it upon request. G. W. Pottinger was removed as chairman and Sheriff T. S. Rhea elected to fill the vacancy.

GOVERNORS ENTERTAIN KENTUCKY PARTY

HUBERT VREELAND AND GUESTS SHOWN MANY ATTENTIONS.

FIRST KENTUCKY SOLDIERS HAVE OFF DAY.

REGIMENTAL PARADE TO-DAY.

Jamestown Exposition, Va., July 5.—[Special.]—High compliments were paid to Kentucky to-day in the attention shown Hubert Vreeland, who is in charge of the Kentucky headquarters. He and Mrs. Vreeland, and Mrs. Vreeland's sister, Miss Rodman, were guests of Gov. Swanson, of Virginia and Gov. Dawson, of West Virginia, on a launch trip twenty-five miles out to sea.

One of each was served and the occasion was of exceptional pleasure. Mr. and Mrs. Vreeland and Miss Rodman were guests at a little dinner given in honor of Gov. Hughes, of New York, who was here to participate in the Fourth of July celebration.

To-day was an off day in the First regiment camp as far as military work was concerned and the boys had leave of absence and the camp was almost deserted between messes. However, to-morrow will be a hummer. Regimental dress parade will be given in front of the big grandstand on Lee parade grounds. Big crowds are expected to witness these drills.

Among those from Louisville registering at the Kentucky headquarters were: Groves Conner, W. F. Shanks, Preston S. Carr, A. L. Nelson, Charles T. Garbarth, S. G. Gaskin, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wussner, R. W. Snyder, Ratcliffe Hewitt, B. W. Harrison, Mrs. Forest, Joe Weschecker, Matt Kline, Robert G. Mitchell, Will Pfaffner, Ed Coleman, A. Smith, R. Lee Kaster, Herrburn King, Eugene Hoerter, H. Fishback, William M. Crab.

One of these from Kentucky who placed her name on the Kentucky register was Mrs. Elizabeth Taber, who is eighty-one years of age, but who is an enthusiastic sight-seer. She is from Troy, Woodford county, and is now located at Newport.

FORMER KENTUCKIAN ARRESTED FOR MURDER

ERNEST FRANK IN JAIL AT PAWNEE CITY, NEB.

FORMERLY LIVED WITH PARENTS IN PIKE COUNTY.

FOUND WIFE'S DEAD BODY.

Pawnee City, Neb., July 5.—Ernest Frank was indicted and arrested to-day and lodged in jail here charged with the murder of his wife. He at one time lived in Pike county, Ky., with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Frank. Later, Frank married Miss Edith Allen, the beautiful young daughter of Allen W. F. Aut.

One day recently he went to the farm of his father near here and soon after his return to his home he rushed into the house of a neighbor crying that his wife had committed suicide. A number of his neighbors went to his home and found Mrs. Frank lying dead upon the kitchen floor with a gunshot wound just above the right ear. A small rifle lay beside the dead body. It contained an empty shell.

An inquest was conducted by a coroner's jury which returned a verdict that the young woman had committed suicide. The circumstances surrounding Mrs. Frank's death were such that the jury was unable to reach a verdict. The case was referred to the grand jury to investigate the matter. The jury was in session six days and this morning found an indictment against Frank charging him with murder in the first degree.

There's a science in buying the things you want at the lowest possible price. In the Courier-Journal to-morrow big and little stores alike will make their announcements—all money-savers. Read them and economize.

IN SUNDAY'S COURIER-JOURNAL

you will find all the news from all over the world.

TO CALL MOYER ON MONDAY

Beginning of the End In the Haywood Trial.

One Juror Enjoys His Long Confinement.

Orchard Further Discredited By Several Witnesses.

GOING INTO HAYWOOD'S LIFE.

Boise, Idaho, July 5.—A beginning of the end of the Haywood trial was reached to-day. Counsel for the defense announced that with the exception of three or four witnesses their case in direct is before the jury. Charles H. Moyer, the accused president of the Western Federation of Miners, will be called Monday. He will be followed by William D. Haywood, the defendant.

Judge Fremont Wood has asked counsel on both sides to submit their requests for instructions to the jury. He has notified counsel that he will agree with them as to what his instructions shall be in order that the arguments may be limited to what the jury will be allowed to consider as evidence. In adjourning court this afternoon until Monday morning Judge Wood said that he hoped the interval would be utilized by counsel in preparations that would prevent further delay.

It is now expected that the rebuttal evidence in behalf of the State will commence Wednesday, possibly Tuesday, much depending on the cross-examination of Moyer and Haywood.

Jurors Uneasy.

Some uneasiness on the part of the jurymen, as a result of their long confinement, developed this afternoon. Just before the adjournment of the court Juror S. F. Russell, who occupied the twelfth chair, turned to the bench and asked if the jury would be allowed to exercise during the two days' adjournment.

He complained that some members of the jury were disinclined to taking walks, and for this reason the other jurymen were unable to take exercise to which they were accustomed and without which there was danger of sickness. O. V. Seborn, the sixth juror, addressed the Judge in support of this statement and asked that the jury be allowed to take exercise according to inclination.

One Juror Enjoys It.

Judge Wood and counsel for both sides agreed to arrange anything within the law for the improvement of conditions.

A. P. Burns complained that the balliffs in charge of the jury were too strict and that a jurymen who exceeded some trivial rule was summarily called to order. Juror J. A. Robertson, the good-humored Scotchman, occupying the ninth chair, defended the balliffs and said laughingly:

"Well, I don't know about being too strict. I know I never had a better time in my life." The announcement was received with roars of merriment and Judge Wood, who seldom joins in any demonstrations, laughed heartily.

Orchard Contradicted.

The five witnesses on the stand this morning added support to those who have preceded them. They were called to testify concerning conditions existing in Colorado during the disturbances at Cripple Creek, and to show that there was no reason to call out the militia. Orchard was further discredited by Owen Barnes, a miner who lived near the Independence mine, and who Orchard said assisted him in the manufacture of bombs. Barnes said he knew Orchard, Adams, Eastley and others, but flatly denied that he ever planned or discussed any criminal expedition with Orchard.

J. Wolf, who swore that he was financial clerk for George Pettibone for many years and closed up Pettibone's business after he was arrested, also swore a strong witness.

In his statement on the stand, Orchard swore that when he was in San Francisco on the Bradley killing expedition he sent to Pettibone for money which he received in a registered letter containing five twenty-dollar bills. He said the letter was signed "J. Wolf," and the State intimated that was a name under which Pettibone passed.

Sent Orchard No Money.

Next the witness swore that he sent Orchard no money, but that he had sent a registered letter to Orchard as "Jack Dempsey," addressed to him in San Francisco. This letter Wolf swore contained a Masonic charm and a union card, which Orchard had left with Pettibone, and for which it was testified, he wrote after his arrival in San Francisco.

The examination of William D. Haywood is looked forward to as one of the big features in the case. It is probable that Haywood will be closely examined as to his whole life and that he will be asked to expose everything he can possibly give out in connection with the affairs of the Western Federation of Miners.

Electrocuted In Georgia.

Sturgis, Ky., July 5.—[Special.]—A telegram received here to-day states that Independence Parker, aged 22, of

this place, was electrocuted by a live wire in Georgia while working for an electric light company. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Pearl Gentry, of Caseyville. They were married about two years ago. The remains will be brought here Sunday for interment.

ENTIRE BUSINESS SECTION OF TOWN WIPED OUT.

Child Turned On Tap of Gasoline Tank and Saturated Building.

Cincinnati, July 5.—With the tap of a 200-gallon tank of gasoline turned on full, and the entire ground floor of the building saturated with the fluid explosive, a torpedo, thrown by a passing Fourth of July celebrator, was all that was needed to start a blaze which within an hour wiped out the entire business section of Moscow, near New Richmond, late yesterday.

The fire started in the general store of C. Bruler & Sons. This, with an adjoining warehouse contained a large and expensive stock. A little child of Mrs. Bruler, playing in the rear of the store, turned the tap of the gasoline tank. The fire set fire to the drug store of James Gales & Son. Both stores and the Bruler warehouse burned in less than an hour.

CALL FOR ANOTHER FUSION TICKET

MADE BY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ASK CITY CLUB FOR CONFERENCE ON PLANS.

TO MEET MONDAY NIGHT.

The City Club, under whose auspices the Fusion ticket was placed in the field in 1905 for city and county offices, will meet Monday night to confer with a special committee appointed by the Republican City and County Committee to discuss the question of putting another Fusion ticket in the field this fall under the Republican emblem and under the same arrangements as existed in 1905. The special committee was appointed at a meeting of the Republican City and County Committee held last Wednesday night. This committee addressed a communication yesterday afternoon to John H. Brand, chairman of the executive committee of the City Club, asking that he call a meeting of the City Club to take up the matter.

Chairman John H. Brand left the city early yesterday afternoon for his summer home at O'Bannon's station, and could not be reached last night. Alex Barret, secretary of the City Club, said last night that a meeting of the club would be held Monday night, but he did not know where, as the official call would be drafted to-day.

The communication of the committee to Chairman John H. Brand, of the executive committee of the City Club, follows:

Louisville, Ky., July 5, 1907.—John H. Brand, Esq., President City Club, Paul Jones Building, Louisville, Ky.—Dear Sir: We herewith hand you a copy of certain resolutions unanimously passed by the Republican County Executive Committee of Jefferson county on the evening of the 3d inst. We shall thank you to call a meeting of the Club, or its Executive Committee, at as early a date as you may find convenient for the purpose of conferring with the undersigned committee as contemplated in the enclosed resolutions.

Very respectfully, David W. Fairleigh, Andrew Cowan, William Hayburn, T. H. Baker, Joseph Sellgren, William Marshall Bullitt and Joseph Conkling—Ed. Albert Scott and J. W. Cassaday, Committee.

The resolutions as adopted by the Republican City and County Committee follow:

Louisville, Ky., July 3, 1907.—Resolved by the Republican County Executive Committee of Jefferson county: That the Fusion movement inaugurated in 1905 is fully approved and it should be carried on to a successful conclusion.

That a committee of seven (Ed. W. Fairleigh, Col.

Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
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A Consolidation of
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1893.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.
Louisville, Ky., 1843.

MORNING COURIER.
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

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Daily and Sunday, delivered, .15c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 1 month, 50c

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Communications.
All communications should be addressed
to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.
If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have their names returned, they must in all cases send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS. but return postage must be included.

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in the South. To borrow the words of an orator who paid tribute to men of the North who had the courage to face Southern guns and the rebel yell, we have but one sentiment for all the Confederates, "cheers for the living; tears for the dead."

Neither the soldier who fought for the Union nor the student of history whose mind's eye has followed the swaying lines of the two armies over the battlefields from the firing of the first gun to the surrender of the last flag, can have aught but the highest respect for the men who led the Southern forces and the men who fought and killed and hoped and died in the ranks. Assuredly no soldier of the present time could question either the quality of their courage or the purity of their patriotism. It is incredible that any officer from Ft. Leavenworth marching over Sherman's route to the sea could cherish any sentiment toward the Southern soldier that could affront the South.

In the contemplation of the results of the Civil War the bitterness of the conflict has passed. The glory of the military achievements of the vanquished is imperishable. Equally so is the glory of the material achievements of the victors. The North and the South buried the hatchet long ago. Why, at this good hour, should Federal officers marching from Chattanooga to the sea offend the South more than Confederate veterans offended the North the other day when they marched through the streets of Washington bearing their rusty muskets and wearing their tattered gray?

It is never difficult to find sound and fury, when the correspondents are looking for it. But does the sound and fury that emanate from Chattanooga come from actual fighting men, or does it come from "professional Southerners" who never felt a wound or smelled villainous saltpetre?

What Shall We Do To Win?
Champ Clark is nothing if not an optimist. We know he is a most brilliant and inspiring speaker. It is true that he has not yet been elected Governor of Missouri, like most Kentuckians who emigrate thither, but there is time enough, and, meanwhile, he is doing very well in Congress and on the Chattanooga platform, where he divides with Mr. Bryan himself the applause of the multitudes.

Mr. Clark was at Lexington the other day and while delighting the people of the Bluegrass Capital with his eloquence and wit, he talked a little politics with a reporter for the Courier-Journal. "I firmly believe," said Mr. Clark, "that the Democracy has a far better chance of electing a President and a House of Representatives next year than it has had since 1892. If Bryan and Roosevelt are the nominees, and I believe they will be, Bryan will win easily. I cannot see how the Republicans can escape nominating Roosevelt, and he will be only too willing to accept in case the nomination is tendered to him. On the other hand, there are thousands of good men in the Democratic party who would and could make good Presidents, but the issues seem to be clearly drawn as between Bryan and Roosevelt. They are the logical men, though logic does not always go in politics."

We agree with Mr. Clark that, if the two tickets next year were Roosevelt and Bryan, Bryan would win hands down. The Third Term issue would dwarf all other considerations. It would wreck the Republican party just as Free Silver wrecked the Democratic party. But, in our opinion, it can never be. Neither the President, nor his party, has any thought of committing suicide. If we win we shall have to put up some Democrat who can unite all the Democrats and gain some percentage of the Independent vote and the dissatisfied Republican vote. That much would be perfectly plain to men not blinded by factionism or idol worship.

The Republican party is likely to put up its strongest man, whoever he may be. It is a strong, militant, triumphant party and not used to perpetrating mistakes. We might as well make up our minds that we shall have to go against the hot end of it. However, the Courier-Journal is not much concerned about the Republican nominee. If we are to have another Republican President we guess we can stand it as well as the rest; and, anyway, we'll have to. Always for under dog, we are actually getting up a kind of sympathy for Foraker. But, that's the limit. Fairbanks is no slouch, and, as a neighbor, would suit us, though—as a prophet, if as nothing else—we must not lose sight of Hughes, who is forging to the front and will have to be reckoned with.

It is through Republican dissensions that we Democrats have a chance next year, and hence the question recurs, and will continue to be recurrent, What shall we do to carry the country? Can we carry it at all? If so, with what nominees? If so, on what platform? In case we are going to be licked, does it matter? If we are going to win, does the doctrine of predestination tell us that it does not make any difference whom we nominate, or what old thing we take for a platform?

Truth to say, one would think this latter, to read some of the Democratic newspapers which claim to have a patent medicine good to slay Republicans at a hundred yards and Democrats at only fifty.

Here again, let us say, that if we are to have another Democratic defeat, the Courier-Journal can stand it as well as the rest. But why should any of us make up our minds twelve months ahead that we must have a Democratic defeat? The country is distinctly not Republican. Unto the sentiment that is not Republican—giving to Hearst and his Independence League their quantum taken about equally from both parties, and to all the other crank parties which crumple they can pick up after

er the quilling bees and the lemonade parties—and the Republicans are beaten. That is the size of it. Cipher it out for yourselves, men and brethren, and if it isn't. But, still, the anti-Republican sentiment on a rift-raft of vagaries—give the Republicans the cream of our own issues—and, of course, we shall lose. That should go without saying.

Mr. Bryan holds the cards in his own hand. He can make, or mar us. On him rests the entire responsibility of the immediate future. We must win the next battle, or he is lost. If he proposes making money by making speeches, if he refuses to let go the piston-rod of the steering gear and allow another to take the helm we are lost; because speech-making is the ruin of vote-making within the Presidential orbit. The accepted party leader must have some reserve. He must not grow too common. Mr. Roosevelt has made Judge Taft over-much his man of all work, too much a fetch and carry. The halo racket is not good for mortals. Let us rather have a bit of common sense and sweet oil, a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, and all will be well.

A Public Duty.
Here is a case which appeals to thoughtful, no less than to sympathetic people, and one which ought to be made the subject of official inquiry. The Lexington, Kentucky, correspondent of the Courier-Journal, under date of the 3d, inst., sends the following:

"Mrs. Mary Hall, a gaunt, middle-aged mountain woman, with two little children clinging to her skirts, arrived here this afternoon on the way from her home near Occoquia, Va., to Frankfort to see her son, Frank Zelay, who three years ago was sent to the penitentiary for fifteen years for manslaughter.

"The boy, who was then fifteen years old, had shot and killed a man in Harlan county, Ky., where he and his mother, who has married again, then lived. He was convicted and ordered sent to the penitentiary, and after a year the guard of the penitentiary was startled by the appearance of a slim mountain boy who asked to be admitted to the prison, saying that he had been sent to the penitentiary, but that the guard who came to see him had been killed by a policeman since his arrival and could not accompany him to the gate. His statement was found to be true, and the youth was released as a penitentiary inmate. When it was found that he was only fifteen years old, however, his sentence was commuted to a term in the Reform School in this city till he was twenty-one.

"The boy was Frank Zelay, and when he reached here to-day asked a policeman at the Lexington depot what train to take to Frankfort and told her story the officer remembered the case and the mother was overjoyed to find she would have to go no further to find her boy.

"She had with her a petition she had been getting for several years asking that her son be transferred to the Reform School, believing that he was still in the penitentiary, and was overjoyed to find that her mission had already been accomplished. Her second husband died several years ago and the devoted mother said she had had a hard time supporting herself and little children by picking ginger and washing for the miners and doing other poorly paid but hard labor in the mountains, but had saved a little each year to get enough to pay her fare to Frankfort to see and help her erring son. She was taken to the Reform School, where the prisoner was almost as overcome as his mother at the meeting.

"This is a most extraordinary and pitiful story in real life. It should be investigated by competent authority. What may have been the circumstances of the killing for which the boy was sentenced? What were his antecedents and what seems his present character and promise? There are many possibilities involved both past and to come, but of the public duty to look into the case and consider some remedial agency alike for the mother and the boy, there can be no manner of doubt.

Too Much Explanation.
Those who thought that the denial made by Secretary Loeb respecting the alleged report that the President intended sending a fleet of battleships to the Pacific for the protection of our interests there, would terminate further discussion of the subject, have found themselves mistaken. It now seems that this disclaimer was limited to the exclusion of any idea of the purpose having been entertained from the supposed necessity of countervailing any apprehended naval demonstration by Japan to the waters. A later official statement of Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Loeb, now in California, confirms the report that the fleet will be sent to the Pacific next winter, coupled with the explanation that it will be merely for a cruise of practice without any significance as a strategic movement supposed to be necessitated by the diplomatic questions pending between this country and Japan. It is unfortunate that this should not have been explained clearly in the first report sent out.

Secretary Metcalf, who is a Californian, naturally alive to any question affecting the welfare of the Pacific coast, deprecates all talk of Japanese troubles and international differences, alleging that there is nothing to produce any feeling except the indiscreet treatment of the subject by the newspapers. He says, in explanation of the proposed movement, that it should be our policy to keep as large a number of battleships together as possible and that we might as well spend the money devoted to our navy in America as abroad, but the proposed cruise around Cape Horn for practice, while Mr. Loeb, in another statement from Oyster Bay, says that the destination of the squadron has not yet been determined upon; that it may be to the Pacific, the Mediterranean or the South Atlantic, as part of the settled policy of the Navy Department in its effort to keep the battleships together maneuvering as a fleet and taking from time to time a long voyage. He also asserts that if the fleet were sent to the Pacific the fact would possess no more significance than the further fact that three or four months hence it would be withdrawn from the Pacific. It is extremely unfortunate that a mere

matter of detail in the routine of naval management should be the subject of so much public discussion and vested with a significance through indirect representations which it is now found necessary to correct with such pronounced official disclaimer. There is no reason why we should not have a strong naval force in the Pacific. There is not a battleship in those waters, the last having been withdrawn about a year ago. We have no need of them in the Atlantic waters and if our Government regarded it expedient to send a squadron there or elsewhere for diversity of service or whatever object, it should do so without explanation, much less the semblance of apology. Great Britain has a strong squadron in the Atlantic, near our coast, until within the past year, and did not deem it necessary to explain its coming or departure. It would with reason cause distrust of such movements soon to be the subject of explanation or disclaimer whenever a change of station should be made. With Secretary Metcalf in California stating that he has planned the cruise around Cape Horn and "can promise the people of Oakland and San Francisco that they will see one of the finest naval spectacles ever witnessed in Pacific waters," and Secretary Loeb, presumed to voice the views of the President, disclaiming any such conclusion, there is an apparent conflict in our naval administration not at all creditable to the service. With our interest in the Philippines, to say nothing of our still greater interests along the Pacific coast from the Mexican boundary to that of Alaska, in the far North, the idea that the sending of a fleet to those waters should be the subject of so much official explanation cannot but detract, in the estimation of the naval powers of the world, from our proverbial independence in respect to the policy deemed best for our interests or the efficiency of our navy. There has already been too much explanation and it is to be hoped that we shall have no more of it.

The Casualties.
Each year the casualty list eloquently tells the story of the present powder-and-shot method of celebrating the anniversary of the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence. This year the figures compiled by a Chicago newspaper that long has made it an annual practice to gather the returns of the day show that in addition to the people who were killed outright upward of six thousand were wounded.

These figures are necessarily incomplete. It is impossible to get the returns from every city, town and hamlet in the land. However, it is certain that many are dead—sacrifices to a practice which is not patriotic and martyrs to a cause which is not sentimental. They are merely the victims of a certain species of barbarism in mankind—a primitive love of noise and glare which grows out of the animal—a crudity of nature which intelligence surrenders to instead of suppressing. The weakness that moves civilized beings to the celebration of the Fourth in the way in vogue is the same weakness which moves the savages of Matabeleland to their weird dances around fires and the incantations which attend them. The Fourth is an excuse for this outlet of the inner barbarism, not its cause. The Declaration of Independence is mentioned as the inspiration of this saturnalia of hubbub and destruction, but nothing is further from the thought of the average shooter of Roman candles and exploder of dynamite than this historic document. He has a vague idea that somebody at some time and somewhere drew up a paper designated by that title, but that was away back—when was it anyway? At any rate, it was over a century ago. The celebrator of the Fourth isn't dealing with ancient history. It's the present he cares for. And it is his present will to take advantage of the chance thrown his way to make as much noise as dynamite and powder can make.

The Chicago statistics contain an exhibit out of the ordinary this time. In Pittsburgh a man sixty years of age shot himself to escape the noise. Another took morphine to find relief from the deafening, nerve-racking explosions. One baby was scared to death by the din. A small boy was murdered by the celebrators of the day, who practiced on him with their pistols. These are collateral victims to the barbarism. It may not be altogether wise, or advisable, or even necessary for a body to kill himself to escape the noise of the Fourth, but it is easy to understand the state of nerves, producible by it and the naturalness of a longing for a lodge in some vast wilderness or somewhere else where the rockets cease from troubling and the crackers are at rest. It is easy, too, to comprehend how babies may be frightened to death by the cannonading.

It would be a great thing for nerves and a great aid to long life if such a phenomenon as a "safe and sane" Fourth could be invented and made feasible. The likelihood is remote. Man is fundamentally an animal. That primitive strain of savagery is ineradicable.

A Vain Errand.
One of the strange incidents of the present conference at the Hague is the sudden arrival of a deputation from Korea to beseech the body to help Japan to freedom from the yoke of Japan. Japan having seized that land has violated international ethics, believe the Koreans. International ethics is clearly within the scope of the labors and discussions of the conference. Therefore, Japan's breach of faith by confiscating Korea ought to receive the attention of the conference. This is the line of argument of the Koreans.

Never was a foreign deputation so simple-minded. The petitioners may have much reason in their plea, and

they may have just cause of complaint, but they are on a fool's errand.

The Powers have recognized in a general way Japan's supremacy in Korea by accepting her Ambassadors and Ministers as representatives of Korean interests. Great Britain, in a treaty of alliance with Japan, has formally and specifically sanctioned Japan's position in Korea. France and Japan are on the point of signing a treaty which affirms the same principle. Russia has signified her recognition of the subservience of Korea to the Mikado's Government. The Hague conference is composed of representatives of the Powers. The nations which have categorically conceded the Mikado's supremacy over the Seoul regime are leading factors in the conference. Since the Powers do not even concede the integrity of Korea, how can Korea's messengers hope to have so much as a hearing? Since Japan's paramountcy is acknowledged by those who are essentially the conference, how can they expect any sympathy from such a source?

These emissaries might accomplish just as much if they addressed their pleas to a stone wall. It neither hears nor sheds tears.

St. Louis As a Summer Resort.
The public prints overflow with general advice as to how and where the summer vacation should be spent, but our youthful and enthusiastic contemporary, the St. Louis Times, comes forward with the valuable information that St. Louis is the great natural summer resort of the Western Hemisphere, and that the person who goes farther to spend his vacation must inevitably fare worse. After painting vividly the colorful picture of St. Louis' skyscrapers in all stages of construction, some of them mere holes in the earth in which foundations are to be laid and above which cloud-piercing piles are to rise, some of them majestic steel frames, towering above the amazed and delighted holiday maker, and some of them completed structures, full of busy and prosperous tenants, the Times continues in these glowing words of promise:

"The stranger here would see the handsome collection of school buildings in the country; he might look upon the site of the new Coliseum, gaze where the new building is being erected, and see the new Times building, where he would be thrice welcome, and wander at will in the greatest Union station the world yet knows."

Before deciding to try the false joys of a sea voyage, a month in the mountains, a canoe trip, a cruise upon the great lakes, a season at the springs, amid the delights of golf and mineral waters and social gaiety, consider the claims of the great city of St. Louis. Her feet are caressed by the thick, nutritious waters of the Mississippi. Her summer climate is as fine a demonstration of real summer as can be found between Illinois and Arizona. Her beer gardens contain as much beer as any beer gardens in the business. Her people are hospitable to the summer visitor. But her greatest attraction is her school buildings, the big lot on which the Coliseum is to be built, the patch of rich, loamy earth upon which the new post-office is to be planted, and a great, warm cavernous Union station where one may wander for hours joyfully looking for a lost trunk, stopping here and there to read crisp, snappy legends about the time of the departure of the next train, buying a slice of watermelon or a great, weighty, satisfying hunk of factory-made pie, or sitting idly upon a hard-wood bench, divided from the vulgar throng by a brass rod and lost in fruitless speculation upon the probable number of square feet of floor space included in the train shed.

Too many persons waste their summer vacations in the woods or upon the water, where there isn't a school building, the site of a proposed post-office, a Coliseum lot, or a big passenger station anywhere upon the sky line. On to St. Louis for the dog-day outing—St. Louis, where a teeming population riots in the unending deluge of contemplating large quantities of brick and mortar and structural steel, and holds out the warm right hand and the large cold schooner of welcome to the stranger within her gates.

A New York paper advises its readers to tip the waiter fifty cents for each meal served. One man's tips at this rate would be \$347.50 a year. Why not live on a Kentucky farm, where a famale may be fed for a year on that amount?

After the couple had eloped, the parents gave their consent to the marriage, according to a Washington dispatch. It is great to be able to recognize the psychological moment and act accordingly.

"Schmitz has the capacity of a hungry wolf," says a San Francisco. And, unlike the wolves Dr. Long tells about, he would rather take candy from children than to play with them.

As a result of Orby's victory Dublin has voted Richard Croker the freedom of the city. In similar circumstances many a man would go over at once and paint it.

The earthquake which was recorded by the seismograph, but not otherwise heard from, is strangely like the Philander C. Knox boom.

The late Francis Murphy obtained more than 10,000,000 pledges, as a result of which some persons are still on the wagon.

The world's record for the greatest number of divorces is held by the Hungarian city of Arad. The Chicago of Europe!

Judge Landis is the first independent operator to cause John D. Rockefeller serious annoyance.

A VIENNESE FESTIVAL.

Graphic Description By a Kentucky Girl of the Celebration of Corpus Christi Day in the Austrian Capital.

(From a private letter, dated "Dresden, May 31.")

After all we arrived here only this morning, for on Tuesday we were told of the great Corpus Christi festival and its significance in Vienna and decided to stay over for it, and certainly we had a treat. It is a religious festival and the great holiday of the year in Austria, coming on Thursday this year. Fortunately for us, the dressmaker, who had his place on Kahl market, the main street leading directly from the Emperor's palace, and he asked us to come down and have a seat on his balcony in order to see the procession from a good viewpoint. We had to rise at 6 o'clock, have a hurried breakfast and be out by 6:45 in order to get through the enormous crowds on the street.

No carriages were allowed and most of the streets were cut off from passage. We raced madly down one street, pushing through the crowd to be stopped abruptly by some big, burly soldier, who told us in perfectly good German to take a turn around Vienna some few miles and then we might finally reach Kahlmarket, a distance really of only three blocks from the hotel.

After forty-five minutes' scouting and doubling we finally reached Kahlmarket and the balcony where we found other Americans.

At 7:30 the carriages came rolling out from under the Imperial arch. First came the Archbishops, each with his gorgeous outriders done up in black and gold, white wigs and the carriages themselves of black and gold drawn by four horses. Then came the Counts and all connected with the royal family, and at last the Emperor himself in a carriage, the most magnificent carriage of all, drawn by eight white horses.

Being a religious ceremony everything was very quiet. The Emperor, wearing right and left to the thousands of people lined up on the streets. No shouts or cheers, only hush.

The procession slowly drove to the cathedral, where mass was held, giving about an hour's intermission, during which we were constantly interested by the military maneuvers, as preparations were made for the big parade

